# LOW-JITTER LOOP FILTER FOR A PHASE-LOCKED LOOP SYSTEM

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# BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## Field of the Invention

[0001]    The present invention relates to phase-locked loop ("PLL") circuits, and, more particularly, to a loop filter for a PLL circuit. More specifically, the present invention relates to a low-jitter loop filter for a PLL circuit.

## Description of Related Art

[0002]    A phase-locked loop ("PLL") circuit generally includes a phase detector, a loop filter, and a controlled oscillator. The phase detector receives an input signal, which has a reference frequency. The output signal of the controlled oscillator is fed back to the phase detector. The frequency of the output signal is typically a multiple of the reference frequency of the input signal. The PLL circuit is utilized to lock the output frequency to the input frequency. Locking the output frequency to the input reference frequency is critical in various applications, such as developing accurate and precise clocks for digital signal processors ("DSPs") and for audio sampling frequencies and rates. Fast locking applications also exist in which adaptive bandwidth PLLs have been developed and used.

[0003]    PLL circuits in mixed-signal integrated circuit designs typically operate in noisy environments. Much of the noise is introduced through the current or voltage supplies, the substrate, temperature variations, process parameters, or other such sources. Low jitter PLL circuits require high loop bandwidths to reject the noise.

[0004]    Passive loop filters for PLL circuit designs are popular due to their simplicity, but the control of their loop time constants lacks flexibility. Active loop filters used in conjunction with feed-forward charge pumps provide a wider range of loop time constants and often provide a decreased area of on-chip capacitance. Fully differential charge pumps for PLL circuit designs have been of great interest due to their ability to reject noise. However, fully differential charge pumps require increased on-chip capacitance and extra

circuitry for common mode feedback. One drawback of a charge pump PLL circuit is that setting the loop filter pole position requires a compromise between the loop phase margin and the jitter performance.

[0005]    Typical charge pump PLL circuits having two poles at the origin require a zero to be introduced in the loop for stability. A common method of adding a zero is to couple a resistor in series with the charge pump capacitor or by using a feed-forward technique. Most charge pump PLLs use a proportional signal that is based on the instantaneous phase difference. The signal in lock is characterized by narrow high amplitude pulses, that even after filtering, lead to an abrupt variation of the oscillator control signal and rapid frequency changes that degrade the jitter performance of the PLL circuit.

[0006]    With reference now to **Figure 1**, an exemplary phase-locked loop ("PLL") circuit **100** according to the prior art is shown. PLL circuit **100** includes a phase frequency detector ("PFD") **104**, a charge pump ("CP") **106**, a loop filter **108**, and a controlled oscillator ("CO") **116** coupled together in series. An N divider **102** is coupled to an input of the PFD **104**. An M divider **118** is coupled to the output of the CO **116**, and the output of M divider **118** is coupled and fed back to another input of the PFD **104**. An input signal **101** is fed into N divider **102** and divides input signal **101** by a factor of N to provide input reference signal **103**. The N-divided input reference signal **103** is fed as an input signal into PFD **104**. Furthermore, an output signal **120** of PLL circuit **100** is fed into an M divider **118** as shown in **Figure 1**. M divider **118** divides output signal **120** by a factor of M to provide an input feedback signal **105**.

[0007]    PFD **104** compares the frequencies or phases of input reference signal **103** and feedback signal **105**. PFD **104** generates and outputs a phase error signal to CP **106**. The phase error signal is the difference in phase between what the phase of the signal currently is (e.g., phase of feedback signal **105**) and what the phase of the signal should be (e.g., phase of the input reference signal **103**). The phase error signal may be passed onto loop filter **108** in terms of a current value (e.g., charge stream) from CP **106**. Loop

filter **108** filters currents from CP **106** by passing some current signals at certain frequencies while attenuating other current signals at other frequencies. Loop filter **108** provides and outputs a control signal to tune the phase of the output signal **120** based on any difference between the control

5    signal and a normal operating or optimum signal. The control signal is input into CO **116** to provide an output phase for output signal **120** that the loop will lock with the reference phase of input reference frequency **101**.

[0008]    Loop filter **108**, which is an exemplary loop filter according to the prior art, has a proportional signal path **107** and an integral signal path **109**.

10   Proportional signal path **107** includes a resistor **110** having one node coupled to the output of CP **106** and the other node coupled in series to a node of a proportional path capacitor **112**. The other node of proportional path capacitor **112** is coupled to ground. Integral signal path **109** includes an integral path capacitor **114**. One node of integral path capacitor **114** is also

15   coupled to the output of CP **106**, and the other node of integral path capacitor **114** is coupled to ground. Proportional signal path **107** generates a proportional signal that is based on the instantaneous phase difference. Integral signal path **109** provides an integral signal, which tracks the overall input signal level that includes past proportional input signals. Loop filter **108**

20   generates and outputs the control signal, which is the sum of the present proportional signal with the overall signal level, to CO **116**. CO **116**, in turn, generates output signal **120** having an output phase that the loop will lock with the reference phase of input reference frequency **103**.

[0009]    Referring now to **Figure 2**, an exemplary graph **200** showing ideal

25   signals or pulses **206**, **208**, and **210** generated by proportional path **107** of loop filter **108** according to the prior art is depicted. In exemplary graph **200**, proportional path signal **202** is plotted against time **204**. When PFD **104** of PLL circuit **100** detects instantaneous phase differences, proportional path **107** of loop filter **108** outputs pulses **206**, **208**, and **210** to CO **116**. Pulses

30   **206**, **208**, and **210** vary in width based on the magnitudes of the detected phase differences (e.g., from larger to smaller pulses based on respective

larger to smaller magnitudes of phase differences). As shown in **Figur 2**, pulses **206**, **208**, and **210** occur in the early portions of update periods ("Tupdates") **205**. The signal levels then return to a zero level for the remaining portions of Tupdates **205**.

5 [0010] As stated earlier, pulses **206**, **208**, and **210** based on instantaneous phase differences lead to abrupt variations of the signal of CO **116** and rapid frequency changes that degrade the jitter performance of PLL circuit **100**. With reference now to **Figure 3**, an exemplary graph **300** illustrating the input signal to CO **116** from loop filter **108** according to the prior

10 art is depicted. In exemplary graph **300**, CO input signal **302** is plotted against time **304**. Exemplary graph **300** shows integral path signal **308** plotted against time **304**. Integral path signal **308** only sums the past pulses but is not substantially affected by any single pulse **206**, **208**, or **210** of proportional path **107**. Exemplary graph **300** further shows proportional path

15 signal **310** and the total CO input signal **306** having waveforms with jitter that is attributed to pulses similar to pulses **206, 208,** and **210** of proportional path **107**. The jitter occurs both in the unlocked and locked periods of PLL circuit **100**. As shown in **Figure 3**, the pulses therefore negatively affect the overall jitter performance of PLL circuit **100**.

20 [0011] · It is well known in the art that signals for a PLL circuit can be either voltage signals or current signals. Conversion between the voltage and current domains can be performed. Therefore, a PLL circuit could be described as a system having either a respective voltage or current mode filter and either a respective voltage or current controlled oscillator.

25 [0012] The present invention recognizes the desire and need for reducing the jitter in a PLL circuit. The present invention further recognizes the desire and need to eliminate or minimize the effects of the current pulses generated by the proportional path of a PLL loop filter. The present invention also recognizes the desire and need not to compromise loop phase margin for a

30 PLL circuit and to provide and maintain stability for a PLL circuit. The present

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invention overcomes the problems and disadvantages in accordance with the prior art.


## Summary of the Invention

[0013]     A loop filter device and method for a phase locked loop ("PLL")
5    circuit, which locks a frequency of a signal to a reference frequency, are disclosed.  The loop filter includes a proportional path circuit and an integral path circuit.  The proportional path circuit receives a charge pump output and determines and holds a charge to be directed to or taken from the PLL circuit throughout an update period based on a detected phase difference for the
10   update period for locking a frequency of a signal for the PLL circuit to a reference frequency.  The integral path circuit is coupled to the proportional path circuit, and the integral path circuit receives another charge pump output and tracks a total charge level for the PLL circuit based on phase differences for present and prior update periods.

15   [0014]     An object and advantage of the present invention is to provide a loop filter having an integral path circuit and a proportional path circuit, which receives a charge pump output and determines and holds a charge to be directed to or taken from the PLL circuit throughout an update period based on a detected phase difference for the update period for locking a frequency
20   of a signal for the PLL circuit to a reference frequency.

[0015]     An aspect and advantage of the present invention is to provide the loop filter device and method in which a transconductance stage of the proportional path circuit receives as an input the charge pump output for converting a voltage signal based on the signal for the PLL circuit to a current
25   signal.  A capacitor is coupled between the input of the transconductance stage and a reset voltage level.  The capacitor is able to be charged to hold the charge and to be reset by discharging to the reset voltage level.  Another capacitor is coupled between the input of the transconductance stage and the

reset voltage level. The other capacitor is also able to be charged to hold the charge and to be reset by discharging to the reset voltage level.

[0016]    Another aspect and advantage of the present invention is to provide the loop filter device and method in which the proportional path circuit

5    activates a hold switch to couple the capacitor to one charge pump. The proportional path circuit activates a reset switch to couple the capacitor to a reset voltage source to set the capacitor to the reset voltage level and activates another hold switch to couple the other capacitor to the one charge pump. The proportional path circuit activates another reset switch to couple

10    the other capacitor to the reset voltage source to set the other capacitor to the reset voltage level.

[0017]    A further aspect and advantage of the present invention is to provide the loop filter to which a phase detector that measures the phase difference and controls activation and deactivation of the hold switch, the

15    reset switch, the other hold switch, and the other reset switch to charge, hold, and reset the capacitor and the other capacitor at appropriate times.

[0018]    A still further aspect and advantage of the present invention is to provide the loop filter device and method in which the charge of the capacitor is reset. The phase frequency detector detects a beginning edge of the phase

20    difference and deactivates the hold switch and the reset switch to couple the capacitor to the one charge pump to set the capacitor with the charge. The phase frequency detector detects a finishing edge of the phase difference. The phase frequency detector activates the hold switch to hold the capacitor with the charge and maintains the reset switch as deactivated so that the

25    capacitor is coupled between the input of the transconductance stage and the reset voltage level. The phase frequency detector further deactivates another hold switch and activates another reset switch to couple the other capacitor to the reset voltage source to set another capacitor to the reset voltage level and to uncouple the other capacitor from the one charge pump. The phase

frequency detector maintains the charge of the capacitor until the phase frequency detector detects a next phase difference.

[0019]     Still another aspect and advantage of the present invention is to provide the loop filter device and method in which the phase frequency

5     detector detects a beginning edge of the next phase difference.  The phase frequency detector maintains the other hold switch as deactivated and deactivates the other reset switch to couple the other capacitor to the one charge pump to set the other capacitor with the charge.  The phase frequency detector detects a finishing edge of the next phase difference and activates

10     the other hold switch to hold the other capacitor with the charge.  The phase frequency detector maintains the other reset switch as deactivated so that the other capacitor is coupled between the input of the transconductance stage and the reset voltage level.  The phase frequency detector further deactivates the hold switch and activates the reset switch to couple the capacitor to the

15     reset voltage source to set the capacitor to the discharged voltage level and to uncouple the capacitor from the one charge pump.  The phase frequency detector maintains the charge of the other capacitor until the phase frequency detector detects a following phase difference.

[0020]     A further aspect and advantage of the present invention is to

20     provide the loop filter device and method in which the phase frequency detector repeats the operations of charging, holding, and resetting of the capacitor and the other capacitor for future phase differences detected by the phase frequency detector.

[0021]     Another object and advantage of the present invention is to provide

25     a phase-locked loop circuit and method for locking a frequency of a signal to a reference frequency which includes, incorporates, and implements the above-referenced loop filter.  The PLL circuit has a phase frequency detector, the above-indicated loop filter, a current adder, and a current-controlled oscillator coupled together in series.  The phase frequency detector receives as input

signals a reference frequency signal and a fed back output signal of the current-controlled oscillator.

[0022]     The above as well as additional objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent in the following detailed written
5      description.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0023]    The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims.  The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objects and advantages thereof, will best be
5    understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

[0024]    **Figure 1** is an exemplary block diagram of a phase-locked loop circuit having a loop filter according to the prior art;

10    [0025]    **Figure 2** is an exemplary graph showing signals generated by the proportional path for the loop filter of **Figure 1** according to the prior art;

[0026]    **Figure 3** is an exemplary graph illustrating the input signal to the controlled oscillator from the loop filter of **Figure 1** according to the prior art;

[0027]    **Figure 4** is an exemplary block diagram of a phase-locked loop
15    circuit having a loop filter system according to the present invention;

[0028]    **Figure 5** is an exemplary circuit block diagram of the loop filter system of **Figure 4** according to the present invention;

[0029]    **Figure 6** is an exemplary circuit diagram of the phase frequency comparator ("PFC") in **Figure 4** according to the present invention;

20    [0030]    **Figures 7A** and **7B** are a flow chart diagram of an exemplary method for controlling the operations of the loop filter system of **Figure 4** and **5**;

[0031]    **Figure 8A** is an exemplary timing graph showing current signals generated by the proportional signal path for the loop filter system of **Figure 4**
25    according to the present invention in comparison with the proportional path for the loop filter of **Figure 1** according to the prior art;

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[0032]    **Figure 8B** is an exemplary timing graph showing the charging and discharging of current for a single capacitor of a proportional signal path for a loop filter system according to the present invention;

[0033]    **Figure 8C** is an exemplary timing graph showing the charging and
5    discharging of current for one capacitor of the dual-capacitance proportional signal path in the loop filter system of **Figure 4** according to the present invention;

[0034]    **Figure 8D** is an exemplary timing graph showing the charging and discharging of current for another capacitor of the dual-capacitance
10    proportional signal path in the loop filter system of **Figure 4** according to the present invention; and

[0035]    **Figure 9** is an exemplary graph illustrating the input current to the current-controlled oscillator from the loop filter system of **Figure 4** according to the present invention.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0036]    With reference now to **Figure 4**, an exemplary phase-locked loop ("PLL") circuit **400** according to the present invention is shown.  PLL circuit **400** includes a phase frequency comparator ("PFC") **404**, a loop filter system
5    **405** that includes a current adder ("Σ") **414**, and a current controlled oscillator ("ICO") **416** coupled together in series.  An N divider **402** is coupled to a positive input node of PFC **404**.  An M divider **418** is coupled to the output of ICO **416**, and the output of M divider **418** is coupled and fed back to a negative input node of PFC **404**.  An input signal **401** is fed into N divider **402**
10    and divides input signal **401** by a factor of N to provide input reference signal **403**.  The N-divided input reference signal **403** is fed as an input signal into PFC **404**.  Furthermore, an output signal **420** of PLL circuit **400** is fed into an M divider **418** as shown in **Figure 4**.  M divider **418** divides output signal **420** by a factor of M to provide an input feedback signal **419**.  The M-divided input
15    feedback signal **419** is fed back as an input signal into the negative input node of PFC **404**.

[0037]    Loop filter system **405** has a proportional signal path **500** and an integral signal path **502**.  Proportional signal path **500** includes a charge pump ("CP") **406** coupled in series with a loop filter device ("filter") **408**.  The output
20    of PFC **404** is coupled to the input of CP **406**, and the output of CP **406** is coupled to the input of filter **408**.  The output of filter **408** is then fed into current adder **414**.  Integral signal path **502** has another charge pump ("CP") **410** coupled in series with another loop filter device ("LPF") **412**.  The output of PFC **404** is coupled to the input of CP **410**, and the output of CP **410** is
25    coupled to the input of LPF **412**.  The output of LPF **412**, in turn, is fed into current adder **414**.

[0038]    As shown in **Figure 4**, loop filter system **405** has proportional signal path **500** and integral signal path **502** each driven by its own independent charge pump source, CP **406** and **410**.  CP **406** may be supplied
30    from an independent charge pump while CP **410** may be supplied from another independent charge pump.  Alternatively, CP **406** and **410** may be

provided as independent charge pump sources from a single charge pump. However, in this alternative charge-pump embodiment, CP **406** is supplied from a predetermined/fixed, scaled charge output of the single charge pump while CP **410** is supplied from another predetermined/fixed, scaled charge

5      output of the single charge pump. In this case, the charge output from the single charge pump for each of CP **406** and **410** does not vary and is fixed. The present invention therefore provides a loop filter system **405** with independent charge pump outputs, which are fixed charge amounts to the proportional and integral signal paths.

10     [0039]     PFC **404** compares the frequencies or phases of input reference signal **403** and feedback signal **419**. PFC **404** generates and outputs a phase error signal based on the comparison and phase differences of the frequencies or phases. The phase error signal is fed into loop filter system **405**. The phase error signal is the difference in phase between what the

15     phase of the signal currently is (e.g., phase of feedback signal **419**) and what the phase of the signal should be (e.g., phase of the input reference signal **403**).

[0040]     The phase error signal is passed to CP **406** of proportional signal path **500**. CP **406** generates a current value (e.g., charge stream) based on

20     the phase error signal. Filter **408** filters currents from CP **406** by passing some currents at certain frequencies while attenuating other currents at other frequencies. Proportional signal path **500** generates a proportional current signal that is based on the instantaneous phase error signal. Integral signal path **502** creates a weighed sum or integral over all past and present outputs

25     from charge pump **406**. Thus, the integral path current output includes memory of phase error signals for various prior update periods as well as a component attributed to the present update. The overall current from the integral signal path **502** and the proportional current signal from proportional signal path **500** are fed as inputs into current adder **414**. Current adder **414**

30     adds the overall current level and the proportional current signal together to output a control current that tunes the phase of output signal **420** based on

the control current. The control current is input into ICO **416** to provide an output signal **420** having an output phase that the loop feedback will lock in phase with the reference phase of input reference frequency **401**.

[0041]     Referring now to **Figure 5**, an exemplary circuit block diagram of loop filter system **405** of **Figure 4** according to the present invention is illustrated. **Figure 5** shows loop filter system **405** with proportional signal path **500** and integral signal path **502**. As stated earlier, proportional signal path **500** has CP **406** and filter **408**. In **Figure 5**, CP **406** has a current activating switch **504**, a current source **506**, another current source **508**, and another current activating switch **510** coupled between a voltage source **Vcp** and ground in the manner shown in **Figure 5**. Current activating switch **504** controls current source **506**, and current activating switch **510** controls current source **508**. Current sources **506** and **508** are controlled by switches **504** and **510** in a way that provides the appropriate charge amounts or levels from CP **406**.

[0042]     Filter **408** includes a transconductance ("V-to-I") stage **514**, which receives its input from either switch **516** or **522**. V-to-I stage **514** converts a voltage signal based on the input reference signal **403** of **Figure 4** to a current signal. Filter **408** further has a capacitor **520** and another capacitor **526**. Capacitor **520** is able to couple to the output signal of CP **406** to charge up and hold the appropriate charge based on the phase error signal. Capacitor **520** is also able to couple in parallel to reset voltage **Vcm** and reset to the reset voltage level **Vcm**. The other capacitor **526** is further able to couple to the output signal of CP **406** to charge up and hold the appropriate charge based on the phase error signal. The other capacitor **526** is also able to couple in parallel to reset voltage **Vcm** and reset to the reset voltage level **Vcm**.

[0043]     A hold switch **516** is activated to couple capacitor **520** to V-to-I stage **514**. A reset switch **518** is activated to couple capacitor **520** in parallel with reset voltage source **Vcm**. Furthermore, another hold switch **522** is

activated to couple capacitor **526** to V-to-I stage **514**. Another reset switch **524** is activated to couple capacitor **526** to reset voltage source **Vcm**. As stated earlier, PFC **404** detects a phase difference between input reference signal **403** and input feedback signal **419**. PFC **404** controls activation and

5      deactivation of hold switches **516** and **522** and reset switches **518** and **524** to respectively charge, hold, and reset capacitors **520** and **526** at the appropriate times. An exemplary algorithm for controlling these loop operations will be discussed later when the details of **Figures 7A** and **7B** are discussed. Capacitors **520** and **526** are able to couple to an output voltage of CP **406** or

10     reset voltage level **Vcm** as shown in **Figure 5** depending on the activation and/or deactivation of hold switches **516** and **522** and reset switches **518** and **524**.

[0044]     Also, as stated earlier, integral signal path **502** has CP **410** and LPF **412**. In **Figure 5**, CP **410** has a current activating switch **532**, a current

15     source **534**, another current source **536**, and another current activating switch **538** coupled between a voltage source **Vcp** and ground in the manner shown in **Figure 5**. Current activating switch **532** controls current source **534**, and current activating switch **538** controls current source **536**. Current sources . **534** and **536** are controlled by switches **532** and **538** in a way that provides

20     the appropriate charge amounts or levels from CP **410**.

[0045]     LPF **412** includes a capacitor **542**, a transistor **544**, and a resistor **546** coupled in the manner shown in **Figure 5**. Capacitor **542** is coupled between the gate of transistor **544** and ground. The gate of transistor **544** couples to the output of CP **410**. Resistor **546** is coupled between the source

25     of transistor **544** and ground. The output of V-to-I stage **514** is coupled to an input of current adder **414**, and the drain of transistor **544** is coupled to another input of current adder **414**. LPF **412** with capacitor **542**, transistor **544**, and resistor **546** acts as an integrator by adding the current value based on the phase error generated by CP **410**.

[0046]    With reference now to **Figure 6**, an exemplary phase frequency comparator ("PFC") **404** of **Figure 4** according to the present invention is shown.  PFC **404** utilizes an NAND gate architecture.  PFC **404** has NAND gates **602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622,** and **624** coupled in the manner shown in **Figure 6**.  Input reference signal **403** is fed into PFC **404** at an input terminal of NAND gate **614** while input feedback signal **419** is fed into PFC **404** at an input terminal of NAND gate **620**.

[0047]    A reset signal **603** is output from NAND gate **610**.  An inverter **626** is coupled to the output of NAND gate **610**.  The output of NAND gate **610** is also fed into a one shot circuit **640**.  The one shot circuit **640** is triggered by reset signal **603**.  The output of the one shot circuit **640** is coupled to the inputs of NAND gates **622** and **624**.  A divider **642**, which divides by a factor of two, is coupled to the inputs of NAND gates **622** and **624** as shown in **Figure 6**.

[0048]    A proportional path control circuit **644** is coupled to divider **642** through two capacitor control lines **646** and **648**, which are utilized to respectively control the charging of capacitors **520** and **526** of proportional signal path **500**.  Proportional path control circuit **644** has a hold control line **650** that is activated to hold the charge of capacitor **520** and a reset control line **652** that is activated to reset capacitor **520**.  Proportional path control circuit **644** also has a hold control line **654** that is activated to hold the charge of capacitor **526** and a reset control line **656** that is activated to reset the charge of capacitor **526**.

[0049]    An inverter **628** is coupled to the output of NAND gate **622**, and another inverter **630** is coupled to the output of NAND gate **624**.  Transistors **632** and **634**, which act as one pass gate, are coupled to the input of inverter **628**, and transistors **636** and **638**, which act as another pass gate, are coupled to the input of inverter **630**.  Pass gates formed by transistors **632**, **634** and **636**, **638** are added to the inputs of inverters **628** and **630** to match the propagation time of inverters **628** and **630**.  Inverter **628** outputs a pump-

up charge signal **629** while inverter **630** generates a pump-down charge signal **631**. PFC **404** generates two synchronous narrow pulses for each update period for both pump-up and pump-down charge signals **629** and **631**. The generation of two synchronous narrow pulses for each update period

5    eliminates the dead-zone at small phase differences.

[0050]    PFC **404** also generates control signals for hold switches **516** and **522** and reset switches **518** and **524** to select between charging, holding, and resetting capacitors **520** and **526**. A flag for alternating between the update periods of capacitors **520** and **526** is generated by the one shot circuit **640** to

10   divide the dead-zone avoidance in two. The control signals are non-overlapping signals that connect capacitors **520** and **526** alternately to CP **406** and V-to-I stage **514**.

[0051]    Referring now to **Figures 7A** and **7B**, a flow chart diagram of an exemplary method **700** for controlling the operations of loop filter system **405**

15   of **Figures 4** and **5** is illustrated. Method **700** starts at block **702** and proceeds to block **704**, which shows capacitors **520** and **526** of proportional signal path **500** being initially discharged and reset. Capacitors **520** and **526** are reset by activating both reset switches **518** and **524**. Method **700** then proceeds from block **704** to decision block **706**. Decision block **706** depicts

20   PFC **404** determining whether a beginning edge of a phase difference has been detected. If PFC **404** has not detected a beginning edge of a phase difference, then method **700** iterates at decision block **706** until PFC **404** does detect such a beginning edge. However, if PFC **404** has detected a beginning edge of a phase difference, method **700** moves from decision block **706** to

25   block **708**. Block **708** illustrates capacitor **520** beginning to be charged. The charging of capacitor **520** is initiated by deactivating both hold switch **516** and reset switch **518**. As shown in **Figure 5**, the deactivation of both hold switch **516** and reset switch **518** couples capacitor **520** to CP **406**. Based on the detected phase difference, CP **406**, in turn, pumps the appropriate current or

30   charge stream to capacitor **520**.

[0052]     After block **708**, decision block **710** depicts PFC **404** determining whether an ending edge of the phase difference has been detected.  If such an ending edge has not been detected, method **700** iterates at decision block **710**.  Capacitor **520** stays coupled to CP **406** and continues to be charged by CP **406**.  On the other hand, if an ending edge of the phase difference has been detected at decision block **710**, then method **700** proceeds from decision block **710** to block **712**.  Block **712** reflects the stopping of the charge of capacitor **520**.  Referring back to **Figure 5**, the charging of capacitor **520** is stopped by the activation of hold switch **516**.  Following block **712**, block **714** represents capacitor **526** being deactivated from V-to-I stage **514** by deactivating the other hold switch **522**.  Block **714** further shows capacitor **526** being reset by activating the other reset switch **524**, which couples reset voltage **Vcm** in parallel with capacitor **526**.  Method **700** then moves from block **714** to block **716**, which indicates the charge of capacitor **520** being held and capacitor **520** being activated and coupled to V-to-I stage **514** by deactivating reset switch **518** (e.g., hold switch **516** is still in the activated position).

[0053]     Method **700** then proceeds from block **716** to decision block **720**, which depicts PFC **404** determining whether another phase difference has been detected.  If PFC **404** does not detect another phase difference at decision block **720**, then method **700** iterates at decision block **720** until PFC **720** detects another phase difference.  However, if PFC **404** does detect another phase difference at decision block **720**, then method **700** next proceeds from decision block **720** to decision block **722** via connector **A**.  Decision block **722** represents PFC **404** determining whether a beginning edge of a next phase difference has been detected.  If such another beginning edge is not detected at decision block **722**, then method **700** iterates thereat until such another beginning edge is detected.  Once another beginning edge of a next phase difference is detected at decision block **722**, method **700** proceeds to block **724**, which shows capacitor **526** beginning to be charged.  Referring again to **Figur    5**, the charging of capacitor **526** is initiated by

deactivating both hold switch **522** and reset switch **524**. Deactivation of both hold switch **522** and reset switch **524** couples capacitor **526** to CP **406**. Based on the detected phase difference, CP **406**, in turn, pumps the appropriate current or charge stream to capacitor **526**.

5   [0054]    Following block **724**, decision block **726** indicates PFC **404** determining whether an ending edge of the next phase difference has been detected. If such an ending edge has not been detected, method **700** iterates at decision block **726**. Capacitor **526** stays coupled to CP **406** and continues to be charged by CP **406**. On the other hand, if an ending edge of the phase

10   difference has been detected at decision block **726**, then method **700** proceeds from decision block **726** to block **728**. Block **728** reflects the stopping of the charge of capacitor **526**. The charging of capacitor **526** is stopped by the activation of hold switch **522**. Following block **728**, block **730** represents capacitor **520** being deactivated from V-to-I stage **514** by

15   deactivating the hold switch **516**. Block **730** further shows capacitor **520** being reset by activating the reset switch **518**, which couples reset voltage **Vcm** in parallel with capacitor **520**. Method **700** then moves from block **730** to block **732**, which indicates the charge of capacitor **526** being held and capacitor **526** being activated and coupled to V-to-I stage **514** by deactivating

20   reset switch **524** (e.g., hold switch **522** is still in the activated position).

[0055]    Method **700** then proceeds from block **732** to decision block **736**, which depicts PFC **404** determining whether a further phase difference has been detected. If PFC **404** does not detect a further phase difference at decision block **736**, then method **700** iterates at decision block **736** until PFC

25   **404** detects a further phase difference. However, if PFC **404** does detect a further phase difference at decision block **736**, then method **700** loops back to decision block **708** via connector **C** and repeats the process by continuing therefrom.

[0056]    With reference now to **Figure 8A**, an exemplary timing graph **800**

30   is illustrated. Timing graph **800** shows total current signal **Icp** generated by

proportional signal path **500** for loop filter system **405** of **Figure 4** graphed against **Time**. Current pulses **802**, **806**, and **810** are generated by a proportional path system according to the prior art, such as shown in **Figure 1**. Current pulses **802**, **806**, and **810** provided by a loop filter system

5    according to the prior art are abrupt pulses that occur at the beginning of the **Tupdate** periods as shown in **Figure 8A**. The abrupt pulses **802**, **806**, and **810** generally cause a jittery output current signal **ICO** from a current controlled oscillator ("**ICO**") according to the prior art (see prior art **Figure 3**).

[0057]    According to the present invention, loop filter system **405** provides

10   a control current based on the phase difference over each entire **Tupdate** period. In effect, loop filter system **405** according to the present invention eliminates the abrupt current pulses **802**, **806**, and **810** and thus reduces the jitter in the overall **ICO** output current signal by spreading the charge of current pulses **802**, **806**, and **810** over the entire **Tupdate** periods. Current

15   amounts **804**, **808**, and **812**, which are the current pulses **802**, **806**, and **810** spread over the respective entire **Tupdate** periods, are the currents provided by proportional signal path **500** of loop filter system **405** according to the present invention. The amount of current (and charge) in current pulses **802**, **806**, and **810** are therefore respectively equal to the current amounts **804**,

20   **808**, and **812** spread over the **Tupdate** periods.

[0058]    Referring now to **Figure 8B**, an exemplary timing graph **814** showing the charging and discharging of current **Icpp** for a single capacitor proportional signal path **500** for loop filter system **405** is shown graphed against **Time**. The single capacitor is initially discharged to the zero current

25   level as shown in area **816** of graph **814**. To generate the charge amount **804** in graph **800** of **Figure 8A**, the single capacitor is charged as shown in portion of plot **818**, and the charge of the single capacitor is maintained as shown at portion of plot **820**. When the **Tupdate** period ends, the current of the single capacitor is discharged at portion of plot **822** in order for the charge amount

30   **804** of graph **800** of **Figure 8A** to immediately be directed to the zero level. As shown in graph **814** of **Figure 8B**, similar charging, holding, and

discharging of the current for the single capacitor are also done to generate the charge amounts **808** and **812** of graph **800** of **Figure 8A**. As shown in **Figure 8B**, the difficulty with the single capacitor for proportional signal path is that it is difficult for a single capacitor to immediately charge and discharge

5     the current in time from one **Tupdate** period to another **Tupdate** period.

[0059]     Therefore, a dual-capacitance proportional signal path **500** having capacitors **520** and **526** is utilized instead of a proportional signal path with only a single capacitor. Capacitors **520** and **526** are utilized by alternately charging and discharging them during respective **Tupdate** periods. With

10    reference now to **Figure 8C**, an exemplary timing graph **824** depicting the charging and discharging of current **Ic520** for capacitor **520** of the dual-capacitance proportional signal path **500** of **Figure 4** is shown plotted against **Time**. Also, referring to **Figure 8D**, an exemplary timing graph **834** illustrating the charging and discharging of current **Ic526** for capacitor **526** of the dual-

15    capacitance proportional signal path **500** of **Figure 4** is shown graphed against **Time**.

[0060]     In graph **824** of **Figure 8C**, capacitor **520** is initially charged as shown in portion of plot **826**, and the charge of capacitor **520** is held at plot portion **828** for the update period for capacitor **520** ("**Tupdate - C520**"). The

20    charging of capacitor **520** to plot portion **828** generates the charge amount **804** for current **Icp** shown in graph **800** of **Figure 8A**. During the same **Tupdate - C520**, current **Ic526** of capacitor **526** is reset by discharging as shown at plot portion **836** of graph **834** in **Figure 8D**. During **Tupdate - C520**, capacitor **520** is utilized at this time while capacitor **526** is not utilized. After

25    the end of **Tupdate - C520** and during the update period for capacitor **526** ("**Tupdate - C526**"), capacitor **526** is switched to being utilized, and capacitor **520** is no longer utilized. As shown in graph **834** of **Figure 8D**, capacitor **526** is charged at plot portion **838**, and the charge of capacitor **526** is held at plot portion **840** for **Tupdate - C526**. The charging of capacitor **526** to area **840**

30    generates the charge amount **808** for current **Icp** shown in graph **800** of **Figure 8A**. During the same **Tupdate - C526**, capacitor current **Ic520** of

capacitor **520** is reset by discharging as shown at plot portion **830** of graph **824** in **Figure 8C**. The charging and discharging and alternating use of capacitors **520** and **526** is able to continue for various **Tupdate** periods.

[0061]  With reference now to **Figure 9**, an exemplary graph **900** illustrating the input current to ICO **416** from loop filter system **405** according to the present invention is illustrated. In exemplary graph **900**, ICO input current **901** is plotted against Time **903**. Exemplary graph **900** shows integral path current **906** plotted against time **903**. Integral path current **906** has very little jitter as shown in **Figure 9**. Exemplary graph **900** further shows proportional path current **908** and the total ICO input current **904** having waveforms with very little jitter due to the charge amounts **804**, **808**, and **812** being spread over the **Tupdate** periods as shown in **Figure 8A**. The jitter has been reduced in both the unlocked and locked periods of PLL circuit **400**. As shown in **Figure 9**, current amounts **804**, **808**, and **812** therefore substantially improve the overall jitter performance of PLL circuit **400**.

[0062]  The present invention discloses a loop filter device and method for a phase locked loop ("PLL") circuit, which locks a frequency of a signal to a reference frequency. The loop filter includes a proportional path circuit and an integral path circuit. The proportional path circuit receives a charge pump output and determines and holds a charge to be directed to or taken from the PLL circuit throughout an update period based on a detected phase difference for the update period for locking a frequency of a signal for the PLL circuit to a reference frequency. The integral path circuit is coupled to the proportional path circuit, and the integral path circuit receives another charge pump output and tracks a total charge level for the PLL circuit based on phase differences for present and prior update periods. The present invention reduces the jitter of a PLL circuit. The present invention also eliminates the effects of current pulses generated by the proportional path of a PLL loop filter. The present invention further does not compromise loop phase margin for a PLL circuit. The present invention also maintains stability for a PLL circuit.

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[0063]    The PLL circuit and method according to the present invention have been described in this specification in terms of a loop filter and a controlled oscillator handling current signals (e.g., current mode).    The present invention is not in any way limited to being implemented or operated

5    in a current mode.    The present invention may also be described, implemented, and operated in terms of a voltage mode in which the PLL circuit and method utilize a loop filter and controlled oscillator handling voltage signals (e.g., voltage mode).

[0064]    While the invention has been particularly shown and described with

10    reference to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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